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The Democratic Banner

EDITED BY L. HARPER.
TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 1, 1862.
OUR MOTTO:
THE UNION AS IT WAS,
AND
THE CONSTITUTION AS IT IS!

A very able and interesting letter from our Army Correspondent, in the 43d Regiment, will be found on the first page of this week's Banner.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

The President and the Radical Abolitionists.

We last week made mention of the fact that this notorious disunion Abolitionist, and "bold bad man" had lectured at the Smithsonian Institute, in Washington, by invitation of the Republican managers of that heretofore honored institution. After the lecture was over, we see it stated that Phillips visited the White House, by special invitation of President Lincoln, for what purpose we are not advised. But the mere fact that this vile infidel Abolitionist was officially noticed, at the present time, by the President, will be regretted by every good and loyal citizen in the land. If there is any difference between them, Wendell Phillips is a greater enemy of the Union and in every respect a more dangerous man than Jeff Davis.

That our readers may understand the true character of the "Lectures" of this man Phillips, we publish on our first page a report of one recently delivered by him before the Republicans of Hartford, Conn., which was vigorously applauded by his audience. While such treasonable language is openly and exultingly uttered by this avowed disunionist, we fail to see a single word of disapproval in a Republican paper; and when a Democratic paper condemns and exposes such detestable sentiments, the cry of "secessionist," "rebel," "Southern sympathizer," is raised by the political admirers of Wendell Phillips, men who, like him, wish to carry on this war solely for the purpose of freeing the slaves of the South, and not to restore the Union as it was formed by the fathers of the Constitution.

We say we are sorry to know that President Lincoln recognized this incendiary Abolitionist, especially at the present time when hundreds of thousands of Democrats are offering up their lives, their fortunes and their all, to restore the Union and maintain the Constitution. When the thieving Abolitionist Cameron, was dismissed, and the honest Democrat Stanton, put in his place, we hoped that Mr. Lincoln was about to shake off the whole Abolition crew, and plant himself fairly and squarely behind the bulwarks of the Constitution; but recent events have excited fears in our mind that he is too much under the influence of the Sumners, Burlingames, Wilsons, Wades, Lovceys, Greeleys, Banks, and Wendell Phillips of his party. These radicals and infidels wish no Union unless it is an Abolition Union, no Constitution but an anti-Slavery Constitution, no Bible but an anti-Slavery Bible, no God but an anti-Slavery God. The President to save his administration from sinking, and the country from destruction, must banish all such unsafe counselors as these from his confidence and his presence.

Since the foregoing was written we have received an account of Wendell Phillips being mobbed at Cincinnati, while endeavoring to deliver one of his treasonable Abolition lectures in that city. A brief account of the transaction, as reported by telegraph, is published elsewhere. Our readers all know that we are no advocate of mob law. Such methods of silencing persons who utter such obnoxious sentiments are outrageous and disgraceful; but the loyal people of this country, who are offering up their lives and their fortunes to maintain the government and save the Union, have listened to this Abolition treason until their patience has become exhausted, and while their indignation was excited and their passions aroused, they adopted the speediest method of abating the nuisance. The laws of the land should have been called into requisition to punish this notorious traitor. He should long have been sent to a prison or a lunatic asylum; but being a good Abolition Republican, he has heretofore escaped the just punishment of his treasonable acts. We are in favor of punishing every traitor in the country, North and South, but we wish to see it done according to law, and not by the mob.

A GROWL FROM GREELEY.

The Abolition philosopher of the New York Tribune makes a terrible growl about the proposed tax law. He says that the tax on the Tribune establishment will amount to \$23,000 a year, if the bill passes Congress in its present shape. What right has he to complain, the old sinner? Didn't he do everything in his power to bring this terrible war upon the country? Has he not libeled, ridiculed and abused the South for the last twenty years? Has he not declared that the South was a burden to the Union, and that she would starve without the North? Has he not proclaimed that there was an "irrepressible conflict" between the North and the South, and that they could not live together; that all must be free States, or all Slave States? Has he not ridiculed the Union, and satirized our National Flag, sneering at it as a "haunting lie"? Has he not favored a war of subjugation and vengeance, and advocated the freeing and arming of the slaves? He has not defiled old John Brown, and vowed that his "soul is marching on," at the head of the army? All these and an hundred other similar things has Greeley done, to array the North against the South, and the South against the North; and now, after he has assisted in arousing the bad blood of the people, and involving our beloved country in a horrible war, the white-livered scoundrel objects to paying his just share of the tax to meet the expenses of the war! We too, expect to be heavily taxed to pay our share of the war debt; but we are not going to whine about it, for that will not need the matter. We will pay it to the last cent even, if we should deprive ourselves of many of the comforts of life in so doing.

A GRAND IDEA.

The New York World is in favor of the General Government paying for enlarging and completing the Erie Canal, heretofore considered a State improvement. This is certainly a grand idea, almost equal to Mr. Lincoln's proposition that Congress should go into the negro buying business. As Uncle Sam is rich, and has more money than he knows what to do with, would it not be advisable that a few millions should be appropriated towards improving the navigation of the Kokoosing River, vulgarly called "Owl Creek." In a military point of view this would be a magnificent enterprise, as in case of an invasion by Jeff. Davis and his gang of secession rebels, our gallant and patriotic "Home Guards" could get their "gun boats" ready to give Jeff's boys a warm reception! We are not only in favor of improving the navigation of our "noble river," but we would like to see Mr. Vernon make a port of entry. This would make snug berths for one or more patriotic "Wide-Awake" citizens, who carried long poles with the words "Wide-Awake" on them, for the glory of Abraham, the rail-splitter. Congress has just as much power to improve the navigation of the "Vernon River," as that of the Erie Canal; and if the millions of surplus money in the treasury, not needed for war purposes, are to be appropriated for public improvements, we demand that Old Knox shall have a share of it!

THEIR OX IS GORED NOW.

It is amusing as well as instructive to read the comments of the Republican papers on the Cincinnati mob. These papers are full of "wrath and cabbage," because the incendiary Abolitionist, Wendell Phillips, was pelted with eggs and stones, while proclaiming himself a disunionist and a traitor. But it was all right last summer for Abolitionists to mob Democrats, not because they uttered any disloyal or treasonable sentiments, but for the simple reason that they differed with the party in power as to the best method of settling the differences between the North and the South. The outrages that were committed on the persons and property of loyal Democrats during the past year would fill a large volume. These outrages were either justified and gloated over, or passed upon in silence by the Republican papers. The tables are now turned, however, and the mobocrats of last year find the poisoned chalice returning to their own lips. They have sown the wind, and now they are reaping the whirlwind.

THE WINCHESTER BATTLE.

After considerable delay, we are at length enabled to give our readers an account of the late battle near Winchester, Va. It appears to have been a desperate and bloody fight; but after great loss on both sides, the Union forces won the day, driving the enemy before them in wild confusion.

Gen. McClellan.

The Sandusky Register says that "Gen. McClellan has not exhibited any remarkable military ability." A Solomon come judgment! Gen. Burnside is probably a better judge of what "military ability" is than the Register man. He says: "I beg to say to the General commanding that I have endeavored to carry out the very minute instructions given me by him before leaving Annapolis, and thus far events have been singularly coincident with his anticipations. I only hope that we may in future be able to carry out in detail the remaining plans of the campaign. The only thing I have to regret is the delay caused by the elements." This extract from the official Report of Gen. Burnside shows that Gen. McClellan gave him "minute instructions before leaving Annapolis," which, when carried out, insured a grand triumph of the Union army in North Carolina. The truth is, the entire military campaign in the South and West, was planned by McClellan, aided by Secretary Stanton. This the Abolitionists know full well, but they have not the honesty to acknowledge it. "Military ability," according to such profound judges as the editor of the Register, consists in issuing grandiose proclamations, giving "freedom" to the niggers! McClellan has not exhibited that kind of Generalship, and hence the dirty sneers and muddled abuse of the disunion abolition press.

The Medical Men Complain.

We have received a circular from a committee of the leading Proprietary Medical Houses at the East, who complain of the unequal provisions of the proposed Tax Bill, as applied to their branch of business. They declare that the tax levied upon the lowest wholesale prices amounts to a per centage of from 24 to 35 per cent. of the amount they receive. This may be true. But how can we help it? If we would interfere, as requested, it would be of no earthly avail. "Military necessity" will put any bill through Congress, matters not how onerous its provisions may be. Every class of business men will feel the effects upon their particular branch, and each will have to take care of itself. We believe the printing business will feel the effects of the Tax Law to as great if not greater extent than any other branch of industry. Many papers will no doubt be "taxed to death."

The Merrimac.

It is reported that the Merrimac came very near sinking, in the late contest with the Monitor and other Federal gunboats. She had 6 feet of water in her, which extinguished her fires, and she had to be towed to Norfolk by six steamers. She was placed in the dry dock completely repaired, and is now ready for action again. She is looked for every moment at Fortress Monroe. The Monitor has steam up, and is ready to meet her, confident of victory. If the Merrimac can be coaxed within range of the shot of the great rifled gun "Union," it is confidently believed that one of its monster balls will crack in the rebel's sides and sink her.

The "Nigger" at Columbus.

The bogus "Union" Legislature at Columbus has got itself into another terrible sweat about the "gentleman from Africa." They have got up an investigating committee to ascertain if there is slavery in Ohio, or rather if any of the secession prisoners at Camp Chase, near that city, have brought their negro servants with them. A big business, that, and every way suitable to the taste and intellectual capacities of the leather heads who draw four dollars a day for trying to look as wise as owls!

RE-DISTRICTING THE STATE.

A majority report has been made to the Senate by the Districting Committee. The apportionment is about 123,000. The proposed districts are as follows: 1st and 2d Districts—Hamilton County. 3d—Montgomery, Preble, Butler and Warren. 4th—Miami, Darke, Shelby, Logan, Champaign and Union. 5th—Mercer, Anguize, Van Wert, Allen, Putnam, Hancock, Hardin and Wyandott. 6th—Williams, Defiance, Paulding, Fulton, Henry, Lucas, Wood and Ottawa. 7th—Clermont, Adams, Brown, Pike and Highland. 8th—Clark, Green, Clinton, Fayette, Pike and Highland. 9th—Delaware, Marion, Morrow, Knox and Licking. 10th—Crawford, Seneca, Sandusky, Erie, and Huron. 11th—Lawrence, Gallia, Scioto, Jackson, Vinton and Hocking. 12th—Franklin, Pickaway, Fairfield and Perry. 13th—Morgan, Monroe, Athens, Meigs, and Washington. 14th—Muskingum, Guernsey, Noble and Belmont. 15th—Holmes, Coshocton, Tuscarawas, Harrison and Jefferson. 16th—Lorain, Medina, Wayne, Ashland and Richland. 17th—Cuyahoga and Summit. 18th—Stark, Carroll, Columbiana and Mahoning. 19th—Ashtabula, Trumbull, Lake, Geauga, and Portage.

"THE POLICY OF THE FATHERS."

The Abolitionists, in order to obtain power, promised that they would bring back the Government to the "policy of the fathers of the Republic." How far they have fulfilled this promise the history of the past year furnishes abundant evidence. Here is another sweet morsel of proof, as to the manner these honest patriots are carrying out their work of "reform." The item is clipped from the Cincinnati Enquirer of the 26th: "Yesterday morning we stated that a prominent politician, and *attaché* of the Postoffice, had been arrested on charge of purloining letters containing money from the mails. In justice to the numerous employees in the office, it is but proper to state the name of that personage. It is Professor E. S. Lippett, well known as a school-teacher, Methodist preacher and lawyer, being in the latter capacity, Assistant City Solicitor for two years. When Mr. Baum was appointed Postmaster, Mr. Lippett received an appointment to a responsible and lucrative position in the office."

From New Orleans and the South.

A resident of Paducah has just returned from New Orleans, which place he left a week ago last Tuesday. His loyalty being undoubted, he was passed to Jackson, Tenn., by the Confederate authorities, whence he escaped to the Federal lines, and reached his home in safety. He reports that the rebels are constructing at New Orleans 13 large iron-clad gunboats, one of which is intended for sea service and the rest for the river. The largest is built by Murray, and is armed with 30 guns. The projector is confident that with it alone he will be able to drive the Lincoln fleet from the Mississippi. They are finished by this time, and are probably now on their way to Island No. 10. They are encased with railroad iron, and are considered invulnerable. Armed troops are concentrating at Corinth, Miss., where a stand is to be made, but unarmed recruits are being sent to Decatur. At Memphis the Confederate stores are being removed to a place of safety in the event of an attack by Union forces. But little was known of the movements at Island No. 10 outside of military circles. The Southern Superintendent of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad had placed 13 locomotives and 200 cars at the disposition of Gen. Polk, for the transportation of troops to Corinth. Beauregard was at Jackson, Tenn., on Tuesday week. Gen. Polk's headquarters were at Lagrange.

Beaufort Occupied by Gen. Burnside.

Fortress Monroe, March 23, via Baltimore March 24.—The steamer Chancellor Livingston arrived from Hatteras last night. Immediately after the occupation of Newbern an expedition to Beaufort was started by General Burnside. The place was, however, evacuated before our troops approached. Fort Macon was blown up by the rebels, and the steamer Nashville burnt. On the day General Burnside occupied Newbern, sixteen hundred rebel troops were on the road, between Goldsboro and Newbern. [The above dispatch, it is proper to say to our readers, was received several days ago, and put in type as soon as received. The whole thing is a canard. Instead of the rebel steamer Nashville being burnt, it now seems that she runs the blockade, loaded with a valuable cargo of cotton and naval stores. Neither is it true that our troops occupy Beaufort or have taken Fort Macon.]—Ed. Banner.

Gen. Shields.

This brave and intrepid officer was severely wounded at the late battle near Winchester, Va., but we are glad to hear that he is out of danger, as will be seen by the following dispatch to Judge Daley, of New York: Winchester, 27th. My wound is doing well. I will be able to ride in a buggy in a few days at the head of my command. (Signed) JAMES SHIELDS.

The Pittsburgh Post.

This paper appears in a new and beautiful dress, and we are sure it didn't get it before it was needed. We are glad to see the Post in its old age showing such signs of health and prosperity. It is an able and interesting paper, and deserves to be well patronized by the Democracy of the West. The editor of the Sandusky Register is very indignant because his Abolition friend, Wendell Phillips, was mobbed at Cincinnati. This is natural. Hoffmeyer says: "No rogue ever felt the halter draw. With good opinion of the law."—not even mob law. No doubt the Register man's conscience (if an Abolitionist can have a conscience), admonishes him that he deserves a similar fate.

The Editor of the Sandusky Register.

The Editor of the Sandusky Register says it would be a mean dog that would accept a kindness from the editor of the Banner. The Register editor being one of the "dirty dogs," he has doubtless authority to speak for that branch of his species. But we are certain that all decent dogs will repudiate his dogmatical interference in their behalf. The Abolition candidate for United States Senator has been *Wade* in the balance and found wanting.

Rebel Prisoners at Baltimore.

By the Baltimore Clipper of Wednesday last we learn that some 236 rebel prisoners had arrived in that city the day previous, by Railroad, from Winchester, under charge of Capt. H. B. HANNA and Lieut. W. T. PATTON, and Company B of the 4th Ohio Regiment. The prisoners were landed over to the Provost Marshal, who provided them with quarters in the Hotel de Jail. Many of them were intelligent men, who declared that they had been pressed into the rebel service, and were heartily glad to escape. The Ohio boys after giving up their charge, were formed in line and escorted to the headquarters of the Union Relief Association, where they were furnished with refreshments. The Clipper says: "They are a noble looking set of fellows, and their Captain and Lieutenant are gentlemen in every respect."

Interesting Relic Presented to General McClellan.

A Ladies' Union Aid Society, in the course of their efforts to provide additional clothing etc., for the comfort of soldiers, got possession of a bed quilt, which at one time, in the days of the First Revolution, belonged to General Washington. This quilt was presented to General McClellan. Its history is as follows: In the winter of 1776-7, Gen. Washington, with his army, crossed from New York into New Jersey, and with his officers, took up his quarters at the house of Pitney, in Morris Co., N. J. Mrs. Pitney furnished them with butter and other necessaries with which she purchased the quilt, which has been handed down in the family until the day it was presented to the Aid Society. It belonged to Mrs. Waldron, of Troy, Oakland County, an aged grand-daughter of Mrs. Pitney, who gave it not on account of its intrinsic value, but for the interesting associations connected with it.

Breach of Promise Case.

The New Lisbon Patriot of the 21st inst., comes to us filled with the details of a breach of marriage promise case, tried last week in the Court of Common Pleas of that county (Columbiana).

The plaintiff was Miss HELEN BELL, and the defendant a Rev. E. B. MCGREGOR, who, it appears from the testimony, had seduced the plaintiff under a promise of marriage, and then married another. The defendant's letters to the plaintiff afforded ample proof of his delinquency. The jury, after receiving the charge of the Court, retired, and in about twenty minutes, returned with a verdict in favor of Miss BELL of ten thousand dollars.

The Last Fusion Caucus—Ben Wade Laid Out—The Show Closes.

The Statesman of Friday last says: The Legislative Fusion Caucus for the nomination of a United States Senator, dispatched business last evening, and finally dispatched itself. There were, we understand, ninety-seven members present. Ten ballottings were had; but no candidate obtained a majority. The caucus adjourned for the nomination. On one ballot, Wade had forty-seven votes, and on another, Delano had forty-six. On the last ballot, Wade obtained forty-four, and Delano forty-three votes. Seeing the remotest prospect of a nomination, Senator Monroe moved an adjournment sine die. The motion was carried by a vote of nearly two to one—sixty-three, as we learn, being in favor, and thirty-four against it.

Island No. 10.

This Island is situated in the corner of that bend of the Mississippi river which touches the border of Tennessee a few miles further up the river than New Madrid, although nearly southwest of that point. It is located about two hundred and fifty miles from St. Louis, and nine hundred and fifty miles from New Orleans. The elevation of the river at this point is about two hundred feet above the level of the delta, or its mouth. The average depth of water at this point is from ninety to one hundred feet, the breadth of the stream from mainland to mainland about nine hundred yards. The current runs by the island at a moderately fast rate, and with the power of the three rivers—Mississippi, Missouri and Ohio—combined, this island is near the southern, or what is termed the eastern bank of the river, but that, at this point the stream varies from its southern course and turns abruptly to the northwest, leaving the island in the southern angle of the bend. It is about forty-five miles by the course of the river, south of Columbus, and about twenty-six miles from Hickman. It is near Obionville.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

The traveling and business community will be pleased to learn that this great National Work, is once more open to the public, freight and passenger cars going through from Wheeling to Baltimore, without interruption. It is a grand and noble structure, and passes through some of the most beautiful and romantic mountain country in the world. We would advise all our readers who wish to visit Washington to travel by this route.

Reported Capture of Yancey not True.

The reported capture of Wm. L. YANCEY, while attempting to run the blockade, turns out to be a fallacy. He arrived safely at New Orleans, where he made a speech, in which he said the South had nothing to hope from Foreign interference, and advised planters to retaliate by raising no more cotton.

Abolitionism Rebuked—Wendell Phillips Mobbed.

Wendell Phillips attempted to lecture at the Opera House to-night. He commenced by avowing himself an abolitionist and a disunionist. Persons in the galleries then hissed, yelled, threw eggs and stones, some of them hitting him. The hissing was kept up for some time, when Phillips finally made himself heard, and proceeded until again something objectionable was said, and again eggs were thrown, hitting him. Phillips persevered, and a third time was heard, and a third time eggs and stones were thrown, and the crowd moved down stairs crying "put him out," "tar and feather him," giving grounds for the "nigger Wendell Phillips," and proceeding down the middle aisle toward the stage, where he was met by Phillips' friends. Here a fight ensued amidst the greatest confusion, ladies screaming, crying, jumping over chairs and falling in all directions. During the fight Phillips was taken off from the stage by his friends, and the audience moved out. It is now ten o'clock and the streets in the vicinity of the Opera House are crowded with excited people unable to find Phillips. No one seriously hurt as far as we can learn.

From Arkansas.

CROSS TIMBER, Ark., March 20.—We have information that a large body of rebels crossed Boston Mountains with the intention of attacking us again, but this may be only a strong reconnoitering party. Our troops are in fine spirits and anxious to grapple with the foe. The wounded have been mostly removed to Cassville, and are doing well. Colonel Clay Taylor arrived from the rebel camp, bringing Lieutenant-Colonel Herron and Chandler, with proposals for an exchange of two rebel Captains for seventeen privates, captured yesterday on Indian Creek.

EDITORIAL BREVITIES.

It is reported that Cameron will decline the Russian mission. Who cares?

Col. Corcoran has not yet been released from his Southern prison.

Gen. Blenker has been restored to his command, after having been temporarily suspended.

Gen. Hunter is on his way South to take command of his department.

The Secretary of War has issued an order stopping the releasing of parole prisoners taken at Fort Donelson.

Secretary Wells is asking Congress for thirty millions of dollars to make iron clad ships and heavy ordnance.

There is no confirmation of the reported capture of New Orleans by the Federal troops.

The Federal officers created by the tax bill, as reported, it is said, will amount to twenty-six thousand.

Commander Wilkes, of Trent notoriety, it is stated, will have command of the Monitor in her next bout with the Merrimac.

Rev. Dr. Rosecrans, brother of the General, was installed, on the 25th inst., Coadjutor Bishop of the Catholic Diocese of Cincinnati.

The prisoners of war at Indianapolis are dying off rapidly. One hundred and ten have died since the first arrival of captured rebels in that city.

Armed rebels are concentrating at Corinth, Miss., where a stand will be made.

Three hundred privates and forty-eight commissioned officers, a part of the prisoners taken by our army at Pea Ridge, arrived at St. Louis on Sunday.

A guerrilla band has been defeated near Jefferson City, Mo., with the loss of two killed, one wounded and seventy-five taken prisoners. A quantity of arms, ammunition, &c., was captured.

Deserters say during the excitement that prevailed in Norfolk immediately after the fall of Roanoke, that if a demand had been made upon Gen. Huger he would have capitulated.

The latest news from Lieut. Worden is, that he will probably lose the sight of one eye. He is stopping with the family of Lieut. Vise, Washington.

The Prince of Wales, it is stated, stopped at Copenhagen on his way to Vienna to see his betrothed, the Princess Alexandra of Denmark. She is considered the prettiest girl in Europe, and is just out of short clothes.

Death of Gen. Ben. McCulloch.

McCulloch was killed in the battle of Pea Ridge by Peter Pelican, a private in company B, 36th Illinois. After picking him off, Pelican went to the body and secured Ben's watch, a valuable one. McCulloch wore a dress of black velvet, patent leather high-top boots, and he had on a light colored broad-brimmed Texan hat. He rode a light bay horse in the fight. Gen. McCulloch was a Tennesseean by birth, and a vagabond and traitor by nature. He went to Texas in 1835, with go-a-head Colonel Crockett, fought the Mexicans and afterward the Indians; then settled in Texas, and took part in the border quarrels between Texas and Mexico. The first act of treason for which he became known was committed in December, 1842, when he made part of a band which attacked the town of Mier. The Texans were in turn threatened with a vastly superior force under Anagnin; and in order to secure their retreat, Elder, the Colonel in command, sent McCulloch with a detachment to gather horses and mules from the surrounding country and bring them into the town. McCulloch got the horses, but persuaded the men under his command to desert and leave their commander to his fate, which was decimation by the Mexicans and long imprisonment and suffering for the survivors. McCulloch explained away this act of treachery, was forgiven, and was afterward a member of the Texas Legislature, a ranger and a spy in the Mexican war; in 1855 United States Marshal of Texas, and since the outbreak of this rebellion a traitor to his country. He was a dashing partisan leader, but not a good General.

The Constitution and the Law Vindicated in Morrow County.

Ralph Leete, Esq., has just returned from Mt. Gleed, in Morrow county, and reports that the civil action of Joseph L. Barber, of this place, against James Hammond, Robert McClaren, and others, for robbing and beating Mr. Barber, while in the execution of his duty, as an U. S. Marshal, in an attempt to arrest a fugitive slave, at Iberia, in September, 1860, a jury at Morrow county, after a protracted trial of four days, found the defendants guilty, and returned a verdict against them of \$1000. The case, we are told, was fully tried upon its merits.

The numerous friends of Capt. Barber.

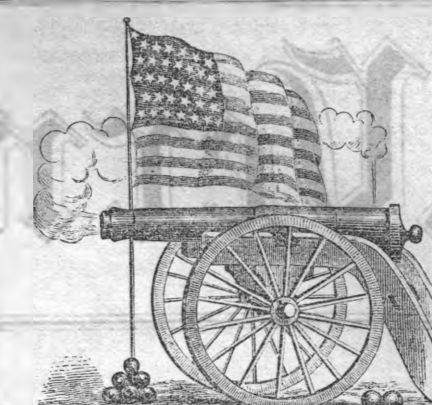
The numerous friends of Capt. Barber will glory in this result. While the rebel is less than the atrocious cruelties and indignities practiced upon him would have justified, it is sufficient to show that Morrow county has wiped out the stain which the Iberia Abolitionists had cast upon her.

Abolitionism Rebuked—Wendell Phillips Mobbed.

Wendell Phillips attempted to lecture at the Opera House to-night. He commenced by avowing himself an abolitionist and a disunionist. Persons in the galleries then hissed, yelled, threw eggs and stones, some of them hitting him. The hissing was kept up for some time, when Phillips finally made himself heard, and proceeded until again something objectionable was said, and again eggs were thrown, hitting him. Phillips persevered, and a third time was heard, and a third time eggs and stones were thrown, and the crowd moved down stairs crying "put him out," "tar and feather him," giving grounds for the "nigger Wendell Phillips," and proceeding down the middle aisle toward the stage, where he was met by Phillips' friends. Here a fight ensued amidst the greatest confusion, ladies screaming, crying, jumping over chairs and falling in all directions. During the fight Phillips was taken off from the stage by his friends, and the audience moved out. It is now ten o'clock and the streets in the vicinity of the Opera House are crowded with excited people unable to find Phillips. No one seriously hurt as far as we can learn.

Stirring Events Coming.

It is highly probable that ere this there has been a battle between the Union forces at Savannah, Tenn., under General Grant and C. E. Smith and those—numbering about 15,000—who Beauregard has hastily collected within ten miles of that point most of which were formerly parts of A. Sidney Johnson's panic-stricken Bowling Green regiments. No apprehension concerning the result of a collision between those forces is entertained here. If, as we anticipate, Beauregard is used up, the rear of Memphis will be entirely clear for the further progress, Grant and Smith, together with the command of the last railroad connection between the rebels in Virginia and those on the Mississippi in Tennessee.



THE BATTLE AT WINCHESTER.

A GLORIOUS UNION VICTORY.

Full Particulars.

Our loss 400 Killed and Wounded.

1500 REBELS KILLED AND WOUNDED.

300 PRISONERS TAKEN.

WINCHESTER, March 25.

On Saturday, at two o'clock in the afternoon the enemy, a force of thirteen thousand men, half from Winchester. The enemy consisted of five hundred of Ashby's cavalry and two guns. They drove in our pickets and then skirmished with the Michigan cavalry and a portion of the Maryland First. Gen. Shields brought up his forces and fired with shells, drove them back, and took several prisoners.

Gen. Shields was wounded in the arm by the first fire of the enemy.

Jackson had been informed by the inhabitants that the town was deserted by the Union troops, and he advanced to retake it.

On Sunday morning at sunrise, Jackson being reinforced, attacked Gen. Shields near Kearnswood, three miles distant. The enemy's force consisted of five hundred of Ashby's cavalry, five thousand infantry, nine pieces of artillery. The fight was kept up till noon, when a charge made by the Ohio infantry, First Michigan and First Virginia cavalry, on their right drove them back half a mile, when the enemy got their guns in position again in a dense wood flanked by infantry, and drove us back.

A short artillery engagement ensued, when Gen. Shields ordered Col. Tyler to turn their left flank, which was executed by our troops, but with considerable loss. The enemy being protected by a stone ledge, the Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania and Thirtieth Indiana charged their center, and the fight became general. Col. Murray, of the Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania, was killed.

The enemy retired slowly, bringing their guns to bear at every opportunity. Our men rushed forward with vells, when a panic ensued among the enemy. Our troops followed, and the enemy fell back, capturing three guns, three caissons, muskets, equipments, etc., innumerable.

Our troops bivouacked on the field.

Gen. William's first brigade, Col. Donnelly of the 28th New York, commanding, reinforced Gen. Shields. They threw overboard the way to Washington on Sunday returned and assumed command. Meantime Gen. Shields's division pursued the enemy beyond Newton, shelling them the whole way.

Jackson's men were perfectly demoralized and beyond control. They threw overboard the dead and wounded to lighten the wagons, testifying the superiority of our marksmen.

The men on our side were chiefly of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana troops.

Those who conveyed the false intelligence to Gen. Jackson, causing this disaster to the rebels, have a heavy weight of guilt to shoulder.

It was evidently known to many in the town that Jackson was approaching, and that the day attire and buoyancy of spirits among the men and women here.

Gen. Shields's command being screened from observation, on the east side of the town, led the informants to believe that all our troops were retreating, and that Jackson could enter unmolested.

Good judges say the enemy's loss is over two hundred killed and five hundred wounded, and three hundred prisoners, including an aid to Jackson. Our loss is about sixty-five killed and one hundred and twenty-five wounded.

On Sunday morning the rebels received reinforcements under Gen. Garnett, amounting to five thousand men. The Union forces did not exceed ten thousand men, and with the exception of about five hundred, were of Gen. Shields's division exclusively. At half past ten the enemy made a feint on our left command by acting Brig. Gen. Sullivan, opening a heavy fire of artillery, while the real attack was directed against our right with the object of flanking it.

Gen. Kimble commanded on the right, where the heaviest fighting was done.

The enemy were strongly posted in woods and behind a stone wall, and the rebel artillery was posted on eminences on both sides of their left wing.

Our whole artillery force engaged consisted of four batteries of twenty-four pieces in all. The contest raged furiously till three o'clock in the afternoon, the fighting being done chiefly by the artillery on both sides, and ranging off more than three hundred or four hundred yards and often much less.

The rebel infantry opposite our right now emerged from the woods and attempted to capture Davis's battery by a charge. The first effort was nearly successful, but the heavy discharge of grape finally compelled them, to retire in confusion. A second and weaker attempt likewise failed and the enemy fell back, with heavy loss, beyond the stone parapet.

Gen. Tyler now ordered his brigade to charge the enemy's batteries on the left, and a most deadly encounter followed. Twice our men reeled under the storm, but in the third effort they routed the rebels with tremendous slaughter.

Our loss in these struggles was heavy. Out of three hundred men in the 84th Pennsylvania regiment twenty-six were killed and eighty-three wounded. Many officers were killed and wounded. The 5th and 8th Ohio shared the glory and the losses with the 84th Pennsylvania.

The enemy's killed and wounded strewn the ground in profusion, and their left wing was utterly broken and their center wavering. On their side, the 4th and 5th Virginia regiments suffered most; their ranks were terribly decimated. Several attempts were made to rally their right wing but failed; and to add to the confusion, the Irish battalion of one hundred and fifty men, when brought forward and ordered to fire upon the Union troops, refused and a rebel regiment immediately drove the gallant little band forward, but could not compel them to fire upon us. Forty corpses of the one hundred and fifty afterward strewn the field.

Meanwhile the rebels gave way on their left and center, and with a loss of seven hundred killed and wounded, and two hundred and thirty-six taken prisoners. Besides these about fifteen hundred muskets were taken, and many other valuable trophies.

Our loss does not exceed one hundred.

Gallant Conduct of Officers at Winchester.

WINCHESTER, March 25.

The details of last Sunday's fight have been received. There have been performed more deeds of personal daring than in any battle in history.

Capt. Schriber, Aid and Inspector-General of Gen. Shields's Division, while riding to the crest of a hill to the left of the stone ledge, with two orderlies, who confronted by five

